

EL PASO HERALD

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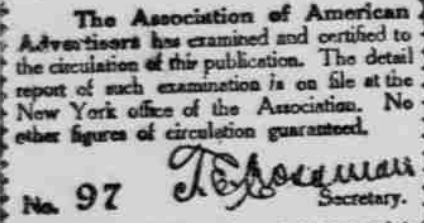
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Prohibition and Politics

THE result in Maine was determined largely by local conditions, the perennial dispute over the liquor question furnishing the basis for a bitter partisan fight. The Republican legislature had enacted a law providing for the appointment by the governor of a commission to investigate the workings of prohibition. This commission was given general power of search, not only in drug stores and other places where liquor selling might be going on, but also in private dwellings. The methods of the commission in applying its inquisitorial powers were such that general indignation was aroused among the people. The whole state was virtually put under suspicion until proved guilty.

Dissatisfaction with this law was undoubtedly the cause of much of the opposition to the state administration, resulting in the Democratic victory. This does not, however, account wholly for the defeat of three Republican congressmen. There was some interest in national affairs and "insurgency" doubtless cut a little figure. The ever acute prohibition issue is probably mainly responsible for the political eruption.

Good roads are wonderful civilizers.

Unless you have more money than you know what to do with, grow apples in the Rio Grande valley. It is a very lucrative crop, the valley is perfectly suited to it, and the demand is never satisfied.

Every dollar invested at this juncture in improving valley lands and getting them under orchards or other crops will pay 100 percent within a very few years. Raw land will not grow in value nearly so fast. Do something to make the land look glad.

No boy or girl should be permitted to go forth from the El Paso schools without a working knowledge of Spanish. Command of Spanish by the growing generation will go far to remove the last bar to mutual understanding and helpfulness among the American republics.

Arizona is entitled to statehood by absolute right, and if her new constitution does not conflict with the constitution of the United States no president or congress has any right—even if they have, technically, the power—to disbar her. The refusal for a long term of years to admit 700,000 Americans to full citizenship is disgrace enough to the dominant party, without pursuing further the evil, unjust, and un-American course.

To play the Star Spangled Banner in a medley is against the regulations of the United States army, navy, and marine corps, and it ought to be made a penal offense if civil life. The American national air should always be reserved for a place to itself on the program, it should be played with dignity and spirit, and it should receive instant recognition by the people. To play it in a medley is to confuse the public and to lower the dignity of the national anthem as a patriotic ceremony.

Human Sacrifice About Due

MAYOR KELLY can perform no more valuable service to the community just at this juncture than to follow up the viaduct matter for the smelter road until the railroad companies agree and begin work. It is nearly two years since this business was started, and the present state of the crossings is highly dangerous.

It is a living wonder that a terrible accident has not happened there before now. There have been numerous narrow escapes, and it ought not to be necessary to offer up a human sacrifice before action is had to remedy the dangerous condition.

The city has shown all consideration in consulting the convenience of the railroads, and now it is time to act forcefully and promptly for the protection of the public interests.

Cloudcroft must be kept forever as a heritage for the little ones, as a monument to the children it has saved.

The money that goes for chocolates before marriage, usually finds its way into the butcher's cash box after the wedding.

Berino farmers are advertising their region as a good place for the homeseeker. The Berino people are right. Any place in the Rio Grande valley is a good location for a homeseeker.

Somebody ought to do something to head off those extra congressmen the country is going to have to elect in another year. We have enough now to do more harm each session than the country can repair between sessions.

And why "Boulevard street"? So the street signs read. One can't much blame the cement artist for not knowing the meaning of Boulevard, for the name in this case is a fool name, without significance, and the street ought to be rechristened. But "Boulevard street" does seem a trifle wasteful of words; it might worry new arrivals unused to our extravagantly generous ways.

The quickest and surest way to promote general interest in valley lands, especially among outsiders, is to build a trolley line down the valley so as to make the lands easily accessible. The land owners could build the line without burdening themselves if they would chip in land in proportion to their holdings. The increased value of the land remaining in original hands would be greatly in excess—after the completion of the road—of the initial value of the land contributed toward construction. Everybody would make money, the settlement of the valley would be promoted, and we should have our long talked of trolley line without any back breaking effort.

The "Boy Scout" movement has come to stay. There are 10,000,000 boys and youths in the United States that will be benefited by the training, and the system is cleverly planned to multiply its efficiency in ever widening circles of influence. It ought to line up at least 1000 El Paso boys, and twice the number would be that more beneficial to the community. The object is physical and moral training along rational and natural lines, turning into useful channels, for individual betterment and social service, the abundant energies and spirits of actively inclined but generally untrained and uncontrolled youngsters. The Herald will soon begin publication of the Manual of the organization written by Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Ernest Thompson Seton.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

IT DOESN'T matter what you say, if you do wrong from day to day. Your moral lectures may be sound, with gems of thought they may abound, but when you spring them folks will grin and say: "Old Nick's talking sin!" Sometimes I see my neighbor do a thing that jars me through and through; and I swell up with virtue's fire, my heart is filled with noble ire, and to myself I say, "I'll show him, I must rebuke my neighbor now!" When he performs some surly deed, that makes my moral bosom bleed, it is my duty to protest, and plant some precepts in his breast!

SAYING AND DOING

And while I'm training for the job, an Inner Voice begins to throb, and whisper in my spirit's ear: "You're too blamed virtuous, I fear; it jars you horribly to see your neighbor rob an apple tree, or give the melon graft a boost, or lift a chicken from its roost; but you, whom these deeds make so sore, have done the same thing over and over!" And then I sort of shrivel up, and take a large enameled cup and pour ice water on my head, and leave those moral things unsaid. The man who preaches and rebukes about men's little sins and flukes should have a record snowy white; his deeds should make his words seem right.

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Over Moon

Beatrice Fairfax On Cupid's Matchmaking

NOT long ago when I congratulated a girl on her engagement she said laughingly, "Weren't you surprised when you heard it?" To tell the truth I had been rather surprised, for the man was the direct opposite of the type that she had always declared she would marry. He had come from the far west, she lived in the east. They had met and become engaged within a month.

"Jim is not in the least the kind of man I expected to marry," she said, "but some way or other it all seemed settled from the first moment we met. It seemed as though we met straight toward each other. You know we just met at my cousin's wedding in Chicago. She says she made the match."

And Cupid, the arch matchmaker, laughed slyly and said to himself: "The conceit of these mortals. I made this match myself. I brought these two young people together because I saw that they were suited to each other. This goose of a girl would have gone on looking and waiting for what she called her 'ideal.' I had not opened her eyes. But that's the way things go." With a mournful shake of his curly head, "I never get credit for my good deeds."

When you come to think of it, it is a funny thing that two people living a world apart should suddenly pack up their belongings and travel all unknowingly to meet and fall in love with each other.

Ever since he was a tiny lad that young man has been getting ready to meet this unknown love of his. His mother dreamed, as she bent above his cradle, of the days when he would go a-wooing, and wondered if any girl would ever be half good enough for him.

She taught him as he grew up to be honorable and manly, and to live a clean life that he might worthily ask some girl to share it.

And as he began his career, all through his work ran the golden thought that it was for some dim unknown destiny that he was working. He came to be the crowning glory of his life. He dreamed of her, she was always in the background, a dim, gracious figure. Many times he thought ever since you were born!

Anderson's Angel

By J. S. Cox.

The Herald's Daily Short Story

"RIGHT you are, Mr. Marks! Negro King, twenty, twenty, twenty! Good-bye!" The bookmaker hung up the telephone receiver and prepared to make a note of the "commission." Only a few minutes later, however, he had a shock over so slightly as he "retted" down the particulars in pencil on a memorandum form.

He sat down at his desk and took out his check book, turning over the counterfoils mechanically. The book which until recently had been so seldom troubled, had been called into requisition of late with appalling frequency. And as he looked at the counterfoils the dimensions of the sums he had paid out multiplied in his mind.

Last week, twenty-five hundred dollars the week before, and twelve hundred and forty-nine—and hardly a cent paid in! He muttered, "Good heavens, if things don't look up now I shall be—"

He broke off, and an irresistible impulse took him to lay his head between his hands upon the desk.

That was how Hester Clarke, coming in with a bundle of checks for him to sign, found him.

At the sight of such utter dejection, the momentary weakness of a strong man, the girl's heart was touched with pity. Bob Anderson had been different to other business-like employers. In his rough way, he had had many little kindnesses for her. An impulse had arisen in her, which she could not—hardly dared to—define. She was dimly conscious that she felt towards him a rough man as she did to no other.

And as she stood there, still undecided, a visible tremor ran through the man. He clutched at his head convulsively.

Silently Hester stole away. She sat down at her little table in the outer office and struggled to regulate the chaos of thoughts that ran in her brain. The knowledge had come to her, as clearly as it was sudden, that she loved Bob Anderson.

The tinkle of a doorbell, announcing a caller, roused her into action. She went to the door and admitted Mr. "Mac" Bellman.

"The gov'nor in?" he inquired pleasantly.

"Mr. 'Mac' Bellman—portly, florid, and prosperous looking—was a brother bookie of Anderson's, one of a band of colleagues who did business together, 'laying off' with each other portions of their more dangerous commissions, and so on. His manner was invariably genial and ingratiating, but for some reason Hester disliked and suspected him.

She unhooked the speaking tube that was connected with her employer's room.

"Mr. Bellman would like to see you, sir," she announced, and then, after a pause, turned to the visitor and invited him to go in.

She took advantage of the momentary lull in the press of work to look out of the window to see if Mr. Dixon, her fellow clerk, were in sight returning from lunch.

The street outside, running past the courtyard of a big railway terminus, was alive with traffic. Motor-buses

rumbled up and down, taxicabs darted past, and excited news boys skipped with astonishing alacrity through the press of vehicles.

And he was slowly along the street, almost fringing the curb; and the contrast presented by its leisurely pace to the generally prevailing bustle and hurry interested the girl. She looked at it again.

A man in a hat was holding up to the window a large card, with a number 5 clearly marked upon it.

Such a proceeding struck Hester as rather out of the ordinary, and she stood at the window for a moment or two trying to puzzle over its object. Then a sudden inspiration flashed through her mind, and she darted back to the table. She picked up a small booklet that lay among the papers on it, and began turning over the pages hastily.

"Jovial Monk" she murmured thoughtfully, "wonder—"

The low hum of the two men's conversation in the adjoining room grew louder. Footsteps came towards the door. Mr. "Mac" Bellman was evidently taking his leave.

"See you later," he said, the usual roundy-voiced, "I s'pose—eh Bob?" she heard him say, as he stood with his hand on the knob of the half-opened door. Then he apparently remembered something else he wished to say, for he went into the room again, straining her ears, Hester listened.

"Oh, look here, Bob, I almost forgot," said Mr. Bellman boisterously. "I've got a whole parcel—more than I can stand, in fact—of Jovial Monk. Will you take a 'nony' of it off me?"

"Well, Mac," Anderson was saying, "I've been rather ill myself lately, and—looking at his watch—"the time of the race is over; but, of course, you've been here a long while, so I don't say 'I'll take it off you'."

"You'll take no more bets from him, Mr. Anderson," said Hester, suddenly appearing. "And there are one or two little things I want to say to him myself—now."

"As I said, Mr. Anderson shall take no more bets from you," she observed, "and you will please refund to him the sum of ninety-eight hundred and fifty dollars, the amount of the bets you have won from him during the past five weeks. I may as well explain, she went on, addressing her astonished employer, "that Mr. Bellman has been swindling you systematically during the past five weeks. And I have found out his system—"

"Bellman, but Anderson's interest was aroused, and he silenced the other with an upraised hand.

"I fancy that during his conversation with you just now he was standing by the window. Is that so?" the girl inquired.

Bob Anderson nodded, and the other man's naturally ruddy cheeks paled perceptibly. Hester noticed this, and proceeded triumphantly.

"A hansom cab has just driven by, with a map inside holding up the fig-

Progress in Government Of American Municipalities

FASHIONABLE NEWPORT'S PLAN.

THE New England Waterworks association, holding its annual convention in Rochester today, is but one of a number of associations which will meet during the fall for the consideration and study of the unsolved problems of city government in the United States. Although great progress has been made during the decade now closing, there still remains much to be desired, as is shown by the fact that it costs the urban population of the United States \$24 per capita to govern themselves. The movement for the improvement of municipal government in the United States began when Galveston lay in ruins, as a result of the great flood that swept over that city.

During the several decades which preceded the Galveston flood, Europe had solved many of the problems which had defied solution in American municipalities. After the great flood, which left the Galveston people little, but a patriotic desire to build a great city on the ruins of a great one, the city of Galveston, which sometimes renders the faith of a people sublime, they started out at once to rebuild their city and to solve the problem of good city government.

The First Commission.

The first step was to organize a government by commission, substituting business methods for politics and efficiency for indifference. The object lesson of their work was so striking, so convincing, and so proof positive that dozens of cities have enlisted in the movement, adding one feature here and another there, until today there are more than 70 American cities following in the path blazed by Galveston, and several million American citizens are availing themselves of the municipal government plan was deemed possible a decade ago.

The city of Boston is one of the latest recruits to the list of progressive municipalities. Last year it decided that its charter was outgrown and outworn, and asked the legislature for a new one. That body threw the responsibility back upon the city. A committee of 100, representing the citizens of the community, drew up a plan in harmony with the latest thought in municipal affairs. Another committee, largely representing the vested interests of the city, prepared another plan.

ure 5 at the window. On comparing that with the race card for the Quen-Park handicap, which had just been run, I found that 5 was the number of Jovial Monk. I fancy you can understand the rest."

The girl paused, and, with flushed cheeks, watched to see the impression she had made. An angry expression was gathering on Bob Anderson's thoughtful face, but Mr. "Mac" Bellman laughed with an assumed carelessness.

"Pooh!" he said, "A mere coincidence, even if this made the girl's story true, which will take a lot of proving."

"I think not," said Hester, quietly. "You can rest assured that I took the Jovial Monk's number, and I think that his story would not be uninteresting. Now suppose you sit down, Mr. Bellman, and write out a check for the sum I mentioned."

Mr. Bellman, trembling with rage, said he'd be hanged first. But here Bob Anderson intervened. "That's Tattersall's, eh?" he suggested with much meaning.

The shot went home. Bellman looked for a second as though he was going to strike the other man, but only for a second. Then he shrugged his shoulders and sat down.

"Gimme a pen!" he growled. "An uncrossed check, please," payable to bearer, said Anderson. "And I'll have you to stop here while I send my clerk round to the bank to get the check cashed."

"Miss Clarke," he went on, "I heard Dixon come back just now. Will you let him take this round to the bank, and bring back the amount in notes."

It was not until the clerk had returned, and the money had been carefully counted out, that Mr. "Mac" Bellman was allowed to take his departure with a very different expression on his face from the genial one it usually wore.

Several weeks later Hester Clarke became the bride of her employer.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald Of This Date 1896.

There was a large audience out last night in attendance on the concert given in Chopin hall for the benefit of the Protestant church. The program was very attractive, and the absence of Miss Nettie Small, Miss Sexton and the mandolin club.

There will be a meeting of the baseball men tomorrow night at the city hall to raise funds for the regenerated team.

C. T. Bassett has sold to Thomas Cain for \$300 140 feet on Texas street, adjoining Stanton.

The change in the Texas & Pacific time spoils connection with the Santa Fe, as the latter leaves at 10 o'clock, while the T. & P. arrives at 10:05.

B. Blumenthal has gone to Chicago on business.

Mrs. A. C. Ashbee of this city is visiting in Chihuahua.

Joshua Raynolds came down this noon from Las Vegas.

S. T. Gray of Gray, Lincoln county, N. M., is in town.

James Parsons has returned from a hunting trip in New Mexico.

The hotel manager at Santa Fe has returned from a hunting trip in New Mexico.

Capt. Kingsbury and family leave for San Antonio about October 1. They will be much missed.

R. F. Darbyshire of the Texas & Pacific returned this morning from the City of Mexico.

A. J. Stewart has returned from the City of Mexico and says he has secured a four year extension on the concession of the New Mexico and Chihuahua Land, Stock and Mining company.

Bishop Kendrick has gone to San Francisco to assist in conducting important services of an Episcopal church in that city.

A special ditch is being dug from the mouth of the sewer in the river bed to carry off the sewage.

There is no water in the river, al-

These two plans were submitted to the electors at a special election in November. When the returns came in, the good government plan had over 39,000 votes; the finance commission plan had 35,000; while 31,000 did not vote either way. One of the principal features of the plan adopted is the provision authorizing the recall of the mayor at the end of the first half of his four year term, if the electors desire it.

Study of City Government.

The problem of city government is now being studied scientifically by bureaus of municipal research established in several cities. The bureau in operation in New York spent \$150,000 in three years in its investigation of city problems, and the results accruing from its work are estimated to be worth millions to the residents of Gotham. But even in the small towns there is a wide opportunity for work. The little town of Harrisonburg, Va., constructed a municipal water system about 1898, which already has practically paid for itself. A few weeks ago \$25,000 worth of bonds of its municipal electric light plant were retired. Both of these projects will completely pay for themselves, the water by the charges for water, and light by at least one-half. It has made possible the reduction of the tax rate of the town from \$1.25 to 65 cents, in spite of the establishment of a thorough sewer system and the improvement of all its streets.

Figures That Show.

Houston, Texas, some years since, studied the lessons afforded by Galveston, and took advantage of them. Since then its obligations have been kept rigidly within the income, the cost of city plumbing has been reduced 15 to 25 percent, its electric lights now cost \$70 where they used to cost \$80, and its water rate has been cut from \$2 to \$1.50 a year.

Leavenworth, Kan., affords a striking example of what modern business methods will accomplish when applied to city government. When this city was properly, expenditures have been kept rigidly within the income, the cost of city plumbing has been reduced 15 to 25 percent, its electric lights now cost \$70 where they used to cost \$80, and its water rate has been cut from \$2 to \$1.50 a year.

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